

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

### The Cattle Industry in the South.

A recent bulletin of the Mississippi Station, prepared by A. Smith and C. I. Brag, states that the "farmers of that State and throughout the cotton belt generally are slow to realize the benefits of stock raising and cattle feeding, and that it is more remunerative than continuous cotton growing." Cotton growing has therefore been the chief source of revenue for the farmer; cotton is pre-eminently the "money-crop" of the region, and other branches of farming have been neglected. The feeding experiments carried on at the station with twenty-five grade steers, two to four years old, which were classed as medium feeders, using cotton-seed hulls and meal, cornmeal, wheat bran and hay (Johnson grass and a mixture of alfalfa and Johnson grass, 2:1) furnish quite clear evidence that the feeding of beef cattle in Mississippi is a safe and profitable investment and a much more economical way of maintaining the fertility of the soil than by purchasing fertilizers.

In the wheat and corn belts farmers have long ago discovered that the continuous sale of their crops could not be carried on indefinitely without impairing the fertility of the soil, and that they must have recourse to live stock of some kind to return to the land some of the elements of plant food taken from it by the crops grown, thus preserving their farms in a state of productivity more easily resembling the original condition of the soil. In the cotton belt the beef breeds of cattle are only beginning to take their rightful place among other farm live stock. This is largely owing to the prevailing idea among farmers that raising beef steers for market is not profitable.

Dairy farming has many good points of superiority over beef raising, but to farmers who are not close to a good market and are handicapped by lack of available and steady labor, the breeding and feeding of cattle will offer many inducements.

That is a profitable business in the South is shown by the low cost of raising cattle, economy in producing suitable feeds, and the inexpensive buildings required.

With a pure-bred beef sire, a herd of native cows, and plenty of pasture land, a farmer may in two or three years' time develop a good grade beef herd, which will largely increase his profits and maintain the fertility of the soil.

The comparison between the stable versus open-yard system, while showing some advantage in favor of the stable method, really indicates that a combination of the best features of both systems is preferable. This could be done by allowing the cattle to run in large sheds with a solid tight floor, which should be well bedded, and the manure all saved. If desired, outside yards connected with these sheds could be provided, so that the cattle should have some exercise and plenty of fresh air. One of the secrets of successful cattle feeding is in making them as comfortable as possible.

Where cottonseed meal and hulls can be purchased at a reasonable price, they prove to be very cheap feeds for fattening steers. No bad effects result from feeding cottonseed meal for such short periods as this, and it remains to be seen whether any ration can be compounded exclusive of good silage, which can equal it as an inexpensive feed.

### Black Root or Cotton Wilt.

Many complaints are already reaching us concerning the ravage of this disease, which is yearly proving disastrous in our sandy sections and which is destined to increase its ravage from year to year, unless intelligent methods are adopted to stay it. The cotton affected begins to wilt or die, without any apparent cause; but if you pull up a stalk and cut into the root or stem, you will see it has begun to grow black, and hence the name of black root. It is caused by a fungus that is in the soil and which attacks the roots and checks or destroys the flow of sap to the top of the plant. There are two remedies. The first and most effective lies in rotation of crops. We have been planting cotton continuously too long on our lands. Fields affected with this disease should be planted next year in corn or oats and velvet beans. Do not plant in cow-peas, as this disease also feeds upon the cowpea, and will survive in the soil. But if planted in corn, wheat, oats or velvet beans the fungus will perish out more or less completely for lack of food. It has also been found beneficial to plant cotton on such lands late, not earlier than the first of May. The second remedy is to secure cottonseed of a

### News Items.

Three United States vessels have been ordered to Cuban waters and more than 60 marines are ready to be sent to the scene.

Congressman Williams, chairman Griggs and Samuel Gompers all give out interviews expressing their satisfaction with the result in Maine.

General Voniarski, acting military governor-general of Warsaw, was assassinated.

resisting variety. The Government has been experimenting upon this disease for several years, and has found that some varieties of cotton resist the attack of this black root much more than others; so they breed a resistant variety and our State Entomologist will be in position to supply our farmers with some of these seed next season. We are thankful that the high price of land, the high price of our crop products—the high price of labor are all tending to make our Southern farmers adopt better methods and learn to do better work. We still have much to learn and more to do.—Southern Cultivator.

### Let the South Help Itself!

Perhaps it is necessary to their peace of mind that the newspapers should all take a fling at the Chicago packers. One derives a sense of virtue from the act of hurling anathema at the wicked. The Pharisees of old used to have a great time at that game, and their modern imitators are not thinning out with time.

It seems in order to say, however, that at least Southern towns, cities, and communities have no right to complain. If at any time they have suffered, either in their stomachs or their pockets, because of the high price or the unwholesome character of Chicago meat products, they have only themselves to blame. There has never been the smallest reason why they should not feed themselves from their own herds, flocks, fields, dairies, and barnyards. The South is rich in farming and grazing lands, and the inhabitants thereof can raise beef cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and vegetables of the very finest quality and in unlimited quantity if they choose. Why need they go to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or any other distant market for food which they can produce themselves? And if they persist in a policy so unnecessary and so imprudent, they might have the grace to realize that it is their fault, and refrain from condemnation of others. The pastures of the South can turn out as good beef and mutton as the stockyards of Chicago can. Southern farmers are capable of furnishing as high class butter, milk, eggs, etc., as any farms in Iowa or Kansas. Why, then, do not the Southern people help themselves instead of calling upon Hercules to help them and filling the air with complaint and imprecation when he fails to answer to their satisfaction?

We do not pretend to pronounce upon the truth, or lack of truth, in all these nauseous denunciations of the packing houses. We are quite sure, however, that the Southern people would be in much better business to set about the task of caring for themselves. It is not at all necessary for them to be dependent on imported food of any kind. When they bewail the hardships inflicted on them by the Western trust, they remind us of nothing so much as of the Texas ranch owners, thirty years ago, denouncing the quality of the condensed milk they got from Minnesota.—Washington Post.

### Spot Cash.

That has got to be the motto of the farmer if he ever sells down any very great amount of money as the result of his business. Too many of us have been in the habit of trading off our butter, eggs and other farm produce to the man who "keeps store" at the corner. The consequence is that he not only keeps the store, but he keeps about all the profit there is in what we raise. He gets a good margin on the stuff he buys of us and makes a fair speck on the calico and the sugar and the tobacco we take home.

Now, I want this margin of profit myself, and so I say to the groceryman: "You pay me a fair price for what I bring you to sell and I will do the same by you. If you will not do that, I will hunt up some one who will. I am not obliged to let you have my stuff. I can send it a hundred miles away to market if I can get a better price than you will give me, and I will do it, too. This talk about patronizing the home market is not what it is cracked up to be always. Let's get this thing down to a cash basis and see how things will work then."

And I know how it will work. There will be more and better things in the house to eat and wear, and we will have a great deal more money to jingle in our pockets than when we are going on with this old trade system. And the store-keepers will be better off, too. That's another good thing about it. They will have a better line of goods, and sell more of them. Let's try this and see.—E. L. Vincent, in Progressive Farmer.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

Hot tempers cool off love better than refrigerators.

We need never measure our love until it surpasses the immeasurable love.

There is a good deal of difference between belief in Satan and trust in the Savior.

They who love like their Lord do not need to worry over the logic of their creed.

## Household Matters

### Washing of Print Dresses.

The washing of a print dress will not nearly so simple an affair as might be supposed, and it is of considerable importance that it should be done well, for, though it is not expensive material to buy in the first place, still its making and details cost as much as if it were, and nothing is uglier than a print dress with half the colors washed out of it. The water should not be too hot, and info it must neither soda nor any washing or soap powder be put. A lather must be made as for flannels, and as little soap as possible used on the dress, and it should only remain in the water long enough to bring out the dirt. Next it must be rinsed in cold water, slightly salted, and to which a little vinegar has been added. The former fixes the colors, and the latter brightens them, says Woman's Life. Next wring tightly and dry quickly, but not in the sun, or the colors will fade, and, if dried slowly, they will run. Wearers of print dresses should not let them get too dirty before washing, or the color may be sacrificed to cleanliness.

### The Pest of Red Ants.

When a country house is low and the pantry on the first or ground floor the housekeeper is apt to be greatly troubled with the little red ant known as monomorium pharaonis. Their nests in the walls of the house or beneath the flooring are often difficult to reach, yet the headquarters of the marauders must be located if permanent respite from their ravages is obtained. If the nest is in the wall it is often possible to locate it by following the workers back to their place of entrance. In this case they may sometimes be reached by injecting bluish sulphide of carbon. Kerosene can also be forced in through a long necked can. If the trouble is in the floor it is sometimes possible to get to them by taking up a section of the flooring.

If their stronghold is a little hill near the foundations of the house a kettle of boiling water or kerosene poured in the opening will exterminate them. An abundance of cold water applied with the garden hose on a lawn will discourage permanent residence. Meanwhile invest in the purest, strongest cayenne pepper you can find in the market. Sprinkle thoroughly on all pantry shelves near the edges or under the oilcloth or paper covers. Before using the cayenne seal the shelves with boiling water and wipe dry. This sealding and treating with cayenne may have to be repeated several times before making an effectual clearance. Often the window sills leading into pantry or dining room from outside will be found in the track of travel and require the cayenne treatment also. As a further discourager to entrance move your sugar box or barrel to a new place for a while. This seems to puzzle the invaders and balk their plans. Some housewives place saucers of kerosene under table legs, but this is apt to catch the skirts when moving about and is not advisable if any other means can be devised.

Lord Avebury, an authority on insects, doubts if there is any infallible cure for ants beyond trapping them or destroying their nests. For the former a moist sponge dipped in sugar or molasses makes an alluring trap. Twice a day, when full of ants, this is to be dropped in a bucket of boiling water.—Emma Paddock Telford, in the New York Telegram.

## Good Things to Eat

Halibut Salad—Cold boiled halibut may be used for a delicious salad. Flake the fish with a silver fork, toss with it about half the quantity of chopped celery and pour over it a French dressing. Arrange on lettuce leaves and cover with thinly sliced and crisp cucumbers. Over this spread a mayonnaise. Shredded sweet peppers may be substituted for the cucumbers if preferred.

Orange Juice in Salad—A delicacy which few persons are acquainted with is the juice of the native Florida orange, used as the acid in salad dressing. It is an improvement on lemon juice for the purpose, and quite different from vinegar. If more Northerners knew about these oranges and demanded them, Florida might be induced to consider other questions beside the latest "freeze."

Macaroni and Cheese—Into two quarts of boiling water break half a pound of macaroni. Add half a tablespoonful of salt and boil twenty minutes. Drain through a colander. Line your well buttered baking dish with cracker crumbs, then add a layer of macaroni, a liberal sprinkling of grated cheese, dust with cracker crumbs and use dabs of butter. Repeat this until your dish is full. Then pour over all a cupful of milk or cream if you have it. Brown in the oven before serving.

### Home Industries Favored.

The City of Limerick requires that newspapers carrying public advertising must use only Irish paper and must not carry ads of emigration touts.

## THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

**BUTTER.**

Creamery—Western, extra... 25 @ 25 1/2  
Firsts... 23 @ 24 1/2  
Factory, thirds to firsts... 16 @ 19

**CHEESE.**

State, full cream, fancy... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4  
Small... 12 @ 12 1/2  
Part skims, good to prime... 8 @ 9  
Full skims... 2 @ 3

**EGGS.**

Jersey—Fancy... 29 @ 30  
State—Good to choice... 27 @ 28  
Western—Firsts... 22 @ 23

**BEANS AND PEAS.**

Beans—Marrow, choice... 2 65 @ 2 70  
Medium, choice... 1 55 @ 1 60  
Pea, choice... 1 40 @ 1 45  
Red kidney, choice... 3 05 @ 3 10  
White kidney... 2 60 @ 2 65  
Yellow eye... 1 55 @ 1 60  
Black turtle soup... 3 10 @ 3 15  
Lima, Cal... 2 75 @ 2 80

**FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.**

Apples—Duchess, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50  
Wealthy, per bbl... 2 50 @ 3 00  
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50  
Sheldon, per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 00  
Seckel, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50  
Grapes—Delaware, per case... 65 @ 85  
Niagara, per case... 50 @ 75  
Lemons, per basket... 18 @ 35  
Peaches, per basket... 50 @ 60  
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl... 5 00 @ 6 00

**LIVE POULTRY.**

Spring chickens, per lb... 14 @ 15  
Fowls, per lb... 14 @ 15  
Pigeons, per lb... 14 @ 15  
Turkeys, per lb... 14 @ 15  
Ducks, per lb... 13 @ 13 1/2  
Geese, per pair... 90 @ 1 50  
Pigeons, per pair... 20 @ 25

**DRESSED POULTRY.**

Turkeys, per lb... 11 @ 14  
Chickens, Phila., per lb... 16 @ 21  
Fowls, per lb... 10 @ 11 1/2  
Geese, spring, per lb... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
Ducks, spring, per lb... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
Squabs, per dozen... 1 25 @ 1 35

**HAMS.**

State, 1905, choice... 15 @ 15  
Chickens, 1905, choice... 11 @ 12  
Good to prime... 11 @ 12

**HAY AND STRAW.**

Hay, prime, per 100 lb... 92 1/2 @ 95  
No. 1, per 100 lb... 87 1/2 @ 90  
No. 2, per 100 lb... 80 @ 85  
Clover mixed, per 100 lb... 80 @ 85  
Straw, long eye... 65 @ 70

**VEGETABLES.**

Potatoes, L. E., per bbl... 1 75 @ 2 00  
Jersey, per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75  
Sweets, per basket... 40 @ 1 00  
Tomatoes, per box... 35 @ 75  
Egg plant, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 50  
Squash, per bbl... 4 50 @ 5 00  
Peas, per bag... 75 @ 1 50  
Peppers, per box... 25 @ 35  
Lettuce, per basket... 25 @ 1 25  
Cabbages, per 100... 2 50 @ 4 00  
String beans, per bag... 50 @ 75  
Onions, 7 1/2 white, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 25  
Long Island, per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 25  
Carrots, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 50  
Beets, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 50  
Turnips, per bbl... 50 @ 75  
Cucumbers, per bbl... 1 00 @ 2 50  
Cucumber, mixed, per basket... 1 00 @ 3 00  
Corn per 100... 75 @ 1 50  
Celery, per doz. bunches... 10 @ 40  
Lima beans, per bag... 50 @ 1 25  
Kra, per 100... 75 @ 1 00  
Cauliflower, per bbl... 2 50 @ 3 50  
Brussels sprouts, per doz... 6 @ 15  
Parsley, per 100 bunches... 75 @ 1 00  
Pumpkins, per bbl... 50 @ 75  
Spinach, per basket... 25 @ 30

**GRAIN, ETC.**

Flour—Winter patents... 3 75 @ 4 10  
Spring patents... 4 15 @ 4 25  
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth... 4 @ 8 14  
No. 2, per 100 lb... 77 1/2 @ 78 1/2  
Corn, No. 2 white... 30 @ 35  
No. 2 yellow... 29 @ 30  
Oats, mixed... 20 @ 37  
Clipped white... 39 @ 44 1/2  
Lard, city... 10 @ 8 1/2

**LIVE STOCK.**

Beef, city dressed... 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2  
Calves, city dressed... 9 @ 13 1/2  
Country dressed... 6 @ 12  
Sheep, per 100 lb... 4 50 @ 5 25  
Lamb, per 100 lb... 6 50 @ 8 25  
Hogs, live, per 100 lb... 5 90 @ 7 10

**WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.**

London Economist Says it Will Be One of the Greatest Ever Produced.

London.—In a review of the wheat harvest this year the Economist asserts that "the world's cereal harvest of 1906 can not fail to prove one of the greatest ever produced." It remarks that "outs alone, among the cereals in England, seem likely to turn out below the average in productivity."

In most of the countries of Continental Europe the harvest is a good one. The wheat crop is above the average in the great producing provinces in the north of France, but it has suffered from drought in the south and west. It is thought that France will need to import very little if any wheat.

Spain has reaped a good harvest generally, while Germany has good crops of barley and oats as well as of wheat and rye. According to the latest official estimate Austria-Hungary will produce a much larger wheat crop this year than last. From Russia reports vary greatly. The winter wheat crop is a poor one in all but a few provinces. Owing to the wet weather and other causes one of the smallest crops of recent years was generally expected. Rumania is now expected to produce a record wheat crop, and Serbia and Bulgaria have good crops of wheat.

In Australasia the crops, sown under favorable conditions generally, have yet to undergo the hazards of the spring and summer seasons. India's wheat crop harvested last spring was the greatest but one ever known.

**10,000 DEAD AT HONGKONG.**

Six Hundred Fishing Junks Lost in the Great Typhoon.

Hongkong.—Six hundred fishing junks, the entire fleet, were lost in the typhoon. This increases the mortality to 10,000 persons. The dead here are being carried off in carriages. A relief subscription of \$10,000 has been received from the Chinese of San Francisco.

## SCOTCH EXPRESS WRECKED

Crowded Special Jumps the Track at Grantham Curve.

Flying Midnight Train Dashes Over Embankment—Coaches Burst Into Flames—All England Shocked.

London.—Just getting over the shock of the terrible railroad catastrophe at Salisbury, England was horrified to read that the crowded Scotch express train on the Great Northern Railway, from London, was wrecked at midnight outside of Grantham, a railroad junction twenty-three miles southwest of Lincoln. The train should have stopped at Grantham, but failed to do so.

Shortly after passing the station the train left the rails and jumped a bridge. The engine and several coaches were dashed over the embankment, the engine turning turtle. Several coaches immediately took fire. There are many passengers beneath the debris. Of ten extricated, five have died. The number of lives lost is not known, but is believed to be large. Many were injured.

The coaches caught fire and the fire brigade was called out. At the spot where the express was derailed there is a curve, and it is supposed the brakes failed to act. The train appears to have gone up a siding, smashing the parapet of the bridge, which was completely shattered.

A later report states that the engineer and fireman are dead under the engine, that the superintendent of the mail car is missing and that seven injured persons have been taken to the hospital.

5 o'clock a. m. it was officially stated that ten persons had been killed and sixteen injured.

A dispatch from Grantham stated that the fire was well under control.

**TYPHOON DEATH LIST GROWS.**

Several Thousand May Have Been Lost at Hongkong.

Hongkong.—It is estimated that 5000 Chinese perished in the typhoon, many within short distance of the shore. The property losses are estimated at several millions of dollars. Only a few Europeans are missing. One launch that was capsized had 130 Chinese on board. They were all drowned. Over 1000 sampans and junks are missing.

When the typhoon started Bishop Joseph Charles Hoare, of Victoria, was on his way to visit some neighboring islands on the yacht Pioneer, which stranded in Castle Peak Bay. Mrs. Hoare went in a Government launch to search for her husband. The harbor is strewn with wreckage. The river steamer Fatsan drifted into collision with a French mail steamer. The entire Chinese crew climbed aboard the French steamer and left Captain Thomas, who was injured, one officer and the engineers to navigate the Fatsan to Shelter Bay, where she was blown ashore.

The people are incensed at the officers at the observatory for not reporting the approach of the typhoon, and an inquiry has been demanded.

**DIED UNDER X-RAYS.**

M. F. Murphy, Pennsylvania Banker, is Strangely Stricken.

Philadelphia.—While undergoing an X-ray examination, Martin F. Murphy, a banker of Reno, this State, died suddenly.

Mr. Murphy was fifty-eight years old. He had developed what was thought to be cancer of the throat and was sent to the Polyclinic Hospital for examination. He had been examined exhaustively before the rays were turned upon him, and no organic weakness of any kind was found. His body was bared to the waist and the rays were turned diagonally down upon him, striking the throat on the left side two inches below the ear and penetrating downward toward the right to a point of emergence below the eighth rib. At the very moment the rays were turned on Murphy he reeled from the chair. Death was instantaneous.

**DOWIE OUSTED, 1911 TO 6.**

Voliva Made Zion City Oversee Heavy Vote by Women.

Chicago.—Wilbur Glen Voliva was chosen by the people of Zion City as their leader by the overwhelming vote of 1911 to 6 for his opponent, A. E. Bills. The election was held under the direction of Judge Landis of the United States District Court, who was asked some time ago to settle the controversy between John Alexander Dowie, founder of the church, and Voliva, as to who should have control of Zion City.

About half of the total vote was cast by the women of Zion City, who went to the polls singing hymns and praying.

**Eight-Hour Law Extended.**

President Roosevelt extended the eight-hour law to apply to all public work under the supervision of any department of the Government. This order from Oyster Bay, N. Y., affects more particularly work on river and harbor improvements.

**Oklahoma Land Opened.**

President Roosevelt opened for settlement 505,000 acres of fertile land in Oklahoma.

**Poor Canadian Apple Crop.**

The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, and other places in Eastern Canada, which usually furnish a large percentage of the world's supply, is much below the average, due to dry weather, frequent hailstorms and insect pests.

**Southern Tomatoes Higher.**

Information from the South indicates that the late pack of tomatoes will be less than expected, and because of a reduced output packers have advanced their prices.

There are pleasing suggestions of sand in certain recent public utterances of Milwaukee's young mayor, Sherburn M. Becker. "So long as I am mayor," he said last week, "no trap set for the unwary youth of either sex shall remain set if I can discover it, and to those who may take offense at this determination I have only a word to say: I do not care what you think or what you may do. I do not want the support or endorsement of dive keepers."

The only yearly paper in the world is published in Cape Prince of Wales, in the Arctic circle. It is called the Eskimo Bulletin. The subscription price is ten cents a year.

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He represents some of the oldest and best companies.

**WHISKEY, MORPHINE,**

and other DRUGS, and nervous diseases treated. Charges more reasonable than other like institutions. \$25.00 per week pays for treatment, remedies and board. Results absolutely the same.

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FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

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makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the world

**Saves 25% cost**

of your paint bill. Is far more durable than Pure White Lead and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST of PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good paint has, and is ground in a VERY THINE. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE of HOUSE PAINT. NO OTHER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is

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NOT TO CRACK, BUBBLE, PEEL or CHIP. F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo. CAPITAL PAID IN \$500,000.

**SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY BLY BROS.**

Hendersonville, N. C.

**TRANSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.**

General Offices, Brevard, North Carolina.

**WINTER SCHEDULE**

Effective Monday, October 9, 1905.

No. 8 Eastern Standard Time No. 7

Daily STATIONS Daily

P. M. STATIONS P. M.

3:25 Lv S. Ry. Asheville S. Ry 12:35

3:30 So. Ry. Biltmore So. Ry 12:40

Hender.

4:25 Ar S. Ry. sonville S. Ry 11:15

4:30 Lv Hendersonville Ar 11:10

4:44 Yale 10:58

4:50 Horse Shoe 10:50

4:53 Cannon 10:47

4:58 Etowah 10:42

5:03 Blountye 10:37

5:10 Penrose 10:30

5:20 Davinson River 10:20

5:24 Pisgah Forest 10:16

5:30 Brevard 10:10

5:43 Selma 9:55

5:50 Cherryfield 9:50

5:55 Calvert 9:45

6:00 Rosman 9:40

6:18 Quebec 9:22

6:45 Lake Toxaway 9:00

\*Flag Station.

Parlor Car daily between Lake Toxaway and Asheville.

**Southern Railway Trains**

Effective Monday, Oct. 9, 1905.

Trains on the Southern Railway leave Hendersonville as follows:

No. 14

East Bound

West Bound

8:10 A. M.

5:15 P. M.

No. 13

West Bound

12:50 P. M.

6:45 P. M.

Connects at Lake Toxaway with Turnpike Line to the Resorts of the Sapphire Country and Highlands—at Hendersonville with Southern Railway for all Points North and South.